

Poetry.

THE LOVE OF LATER YEARS.

By BERNARD BARTON.

They err who deem Love's brightest hour in blooming youth is known. Its purest, tenderest, holiest power, in after life is shown. When passions, chastened and subdued, to ripeness years are given. And earth and earthly things are viewed in light that breaks from Heaven. It is not in the flush of youth, or days of cloudless mirth. We feel the tenderness and truth of Love's devoted worth. Life then is like a tranquil stream which flows in sunshine bright. And objects mirrored in it seem to share its sparkling light. 'Tis when the howling winds arise, and life is like the ocean. Whose mountain billows brave the skies, lashed by the storm's commotion: When lightning cleaves the murky cloud, and thunderbolts around us, 'Tis then we feel our spirits bowed by loneliness around us. Oh! then, as to the seaman's sight the beacon's twinkling ray Surpasses far the lustre bright of summer's cloudless day. E'en such, to tried and wounded hearts, in manhood's darker years, The gentle light true Love imparts 'mid sorrows, cares and tears. Its beams on minds of joy bereft, their fresh'ning brightness fling. And show that life has somewhat left to which their hopes may cling: It steals upon the sick at heart, the desolate in soul. To bid their doubts and fears depart, and point a brighter goal. If such be Love's triumphant power o'er spirits touched by time, Oh! who shall doubt its loveliest hour of happiness sublime? In youth, 'tis like the meteor's gleam which dazzles and sweeps by; In after life its splendours seem linked with eternity!

Miscellaneous.

[From "Scripture Illustrated."—Harper & B.]

"HE CARETH FOR US."

That great and good man, Barnard Gilpin, whose pious labors in the north of England procured for him the title of "The Apostle of the North," when exposed to losses or troubles, was accustomed to say, "Ah, well, God's will be done; nothing happens that is not intended for our good; it is all for the best." Towards the close of Queen Mary's reign, Mr. Gilpin was accused of heresy; and being speedily apprehended, he left his happy home, "nothing doubting," as he said, "that it was all for the best," though fully expecting, when he pressed his family to his bosom, that, instead of returning, he should die at the martyr's stake.

While on his way to London, by some accident he broke his leg. This for a time put a stop to his journey. While thus detained, some malicious persons took occasion to retort upon him his habitual remark. "What!" said they, "is this all for the best? You say, master, that nothing happens which is not for our good: think you your broken leg is so intended?"

"Sirs, I make no question but it is," was his meek reply. And so it actually proved; for, before he was able to travel, Queen Mary died, the persecution ceased, and he was restored to his liberty and friends!

Rom. viii. 28.—We know that all things work together for good to them that love God.

CHILDREN, BE PROMPT.

Never say when you are told to do any thing, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which, if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through mere carelessness. "By-and-by," and "To-morrow," have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them any thing but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. And it is something so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put away when done with. Fulfill every promise promptly. Put it not off for an hour.

Respect does not follow Extravagance.

—The man who takes care of his earnings is far more respected than he who squanders all in "riotous living." So with the young lady. Although she may spend her last dollar in the purchase of a new dress or costly shawl, and follow the whims of fashion as closely as does the fashionable belle who has thousands at her disposal, she cannot make people believe she is richer than she really is; and is more likely to incur suspicion as to her rectitude of character, and to keep away such young men as make good husbands, from her society, than if she lived prudently and dressed plainly.

—A philosopher was once consulted as to the best method of destroying one's enemy, and he gave for answer, "Make him your friend."

MICROSCOPIC WONDERS.

Upon examining the very sharp edge of a lancet with a microscope, it will appear as broad as the back of a knife, rough, uneven, and full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles a rough iron bar. But the sting of a bee, seen through the same instrument, exhibits every where the most beautiful polish, without the least flaw, blemish or inequality, and it ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of fine lawn seem coarser than the yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silk worm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and every where equal. The smallest dot that can be made with a pen appears irregular and uneven, but the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be the most accurately circular. The finest miniature paintings appear before the microscope ragged and uneven, entirely void of beauty, either in the drawing or coloring. The most even and beautiful varnishes will be found to be mere roughness. But the nearer we examine the works of God, even in the least productions, the more sensible shall we be of His wisdom and power. In the numberless species of insects, what proportion, exactness, uniformity and symmetry do we perceive in all the organs! what profusion of coloring! azure, green and vermilion; gold, silver, pearls, rubies and diamonds; fringe and embroidery, on their bodies, wings, heads, and every part! how high the finishing, how imitable the polish we every where behold.

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS AND NIGHTS WITHOUT DAYS.

Dr. Baird, in a recent lecture at Hartford, Conn., gave some interesting facts. There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night as the sun passes round the earth towards the North Pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go up there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape lat. 72 deg., the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about 25 deg. above the horizon at midnight. The way the people there know it is midnight, they see the sun rise. The changes in those high latitudes from summer to winter are so great, that we can have no conception of them at all. In the winter time the sun disappears, and is not seen for six weeks. Then it comes and shows its face. Afterwards it remains for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens.

BATTLE WITH THE HASTY PUDDING.

Dr. Radcliffe was remarkable for a sudden thought in extraordinary cases: he was once sent for in the country, by a gentleman who was dangerously ill of a quinsy. The doctor soon perceived that no application, internal or external, would be of service; upon which he desired the lady of the house to order the cook to make a large hasty pudding; and when done to let his own servant bring it up. While the cook was about it, he took the servant aside, and instructed him what he was to do. In a short time the man brought up the pudding in great order, and set it on the table, in full view of the patient.

"Come, John," said he, "you love hasty pudding: eat some along with me, for I believe you came without your breakfast." Both began with their spoons, but John's spoon going twice to his master's once, the doctor took occasion to quarrel with him, and dabbled a spoonful of hot pudding in his face. John resented it, and threw another at his master. This put the doctor in a passion, and quitting his spoon he took the pudding up in handfuls, and threw it at his man; who bawled him again in the same manner, till they were both in a woful pickle. The patient, who had a full view of the skirmish, was so tickled at the affray, that he burst into a fit of laughter, which broke the quinsy, and cured him. The doctor and his man were well rewarded.

A Fix.—A late English paper states that recently a mother and daughter were brought to bed of children in the same room and at the same time. In the hurry of the moment, both children were placed in the same cradle; afterwards, in attempting to identify them, neither could tell which was which; so that all four, and all the world beside, must forever remain in ignorance of their true relationship.

THE YANKEE WHO NEVER SAW AN ORGAN.

Some time since, a large mouthed, lantern-jawed Yankee, most beautifully verdant, and just hailing from three miles below Bangor, Me., took a walk into one of our magnificent *haut ton* churches. Our hero was superbly clad in salt and pepper breeches, thrust into enormous cow-hide boots, iron gray coat, and beaver cap, speckled. His long red hands were adorned with solid brass rings and numerous seedy warts, as large as shellbarks.—In he stalked, and strolling up one of the aisles took a seat immediately in front of the pulpit, just as the organ commenced playing. Attracted by the sound of the music, he jumped up quickly from his seat, and leaning over into a pew, nudged one of the inmates rudely, accosting him with—

"I say, that's mighty nice music—what moughtn't it come out of?"

"Hush! don't make so much noise! That's an Organ."

"A what?"

"An Organ."

"Wall, I cal-cu-late, it makes great music, don't it?"

"Hush! don't talk so loud!"

"Wall, I reckon I'll go up and take a look at the thing."

"Very well," replied the gentleman, glad to get rid of so rough a customer.

The Yankee required no farther explanation, when giving the pew door a load slam, back he started up the aisle, making a tremendous clatter with his cowhide boots. Passing by the heater in the floor, a puff of the hot air arose, which coming directly into his face caused him to give a sudden jump that started the whole congregation.

"By thunder! where does that hot wind come from?" he exclaimed, advancing cautiously to the heater and feeling with his hand. "Mustard-plaster me if I didn't think I was a gormer when I felt that blast."

Here a tall thin personage, in black coat and white cravat, stepped up to our friend, and tapping him gently on the shoulder, requested him to be silent, as he was annoying the congregation.

"Certainly, certainly, sir," replied the Yankee, "I don't wish to disturb the meetin'; but I didn't make half so much noise as that darn thing up there," (pointing to the organ.)

"You must take a seat sir—we don't allow persons to stand in the aisle."

"Don't you? and off he started again. Going up stairs he opened the door of the gallery, walked in, and without taking off his hat, sat down beside a lovely young lady, the principal female singer of the choir. The lady, with the usual modesty of her sex, was preparing to resign her seat, when Jonathan, puckering up his mouth in true down-east style, said, "Don't be afraid of me, Miss, I only come up to look at the organ."

"Does it please you sir," cooly observed the lady, turning over the pages of a note book.

"Whew! persimmons, what's that—Greek?" roared Jonathan, looking over her shoulder at the music book, "what's that?"

"That is what we sing from."

"Don't you sing in English?"

"Those are musical figures, sir," replied the young lady, a little confused at the Yankee's rudeness.

"O-h, are they," and jumping up he approached the organ, leaving the young lady pretty considerably abashed. The gentleman who was seated at it continued playing, and the "stranger" was wrapped in silent wonder.—At length the sound ceased, he scratched his head modestly and addressed the player.

"Well you done that pretty well, considerin' it's the first time I ever heard it. How much does them things cost?"

Before the organist had time to reply, the pastor arose and commenced giving out a psalm.

"What's the preacher agoin' to do now?" again interrogated the yankee.

"He is giving out a psalm."

"Sam who?"

"A psalm—a hymn—here is a hymn book, do you sing?" whispered the gentleman, handing him a handsomely bound book with gilt edges.

The choirsters commenced singing, and in the height of the "sacred song," the impatient yankee bustled about among the stools, and going up to the organ he passed his finger quickly over the keys, causing a "horrid sound" to steal thence from.

The singer is come to a dead halt, the parson looked perplexed, and the congregation stared up at the choir aghast with wonder. The yankee himself was so alarmed at the noise he had made, that giving a quick leap, he cleared chairs, stools and music books, landing with a heavy fall at the bottom of the stair case. The sexton and a number of benevolent looking individuals assisted the yankee on his feet, and as they led him to the door, he vented all sorts of eastern maledictions on city churches, and new fashioned musical instruments.

An Irish gentleman having a small picture room, several persons desired to see it at the same time. "Faith, gentlemen," said he, "if you all go in, it will not hold you."

EATING BY THE CARD.

A green 'un from Orange county, determined to spend a few weeks in New York, for the purpose of seeing all the sights, and in order to strike his acquaintances at home with a proper idea of the greatness of his visit, he took up his lodgings at the Astor House.

When he was ushered into dinner the first day, he was surprised at the number of people who sat down, as well as at the vastness of the dining room. He was surprised to see that each man had a printed account of his dinner before him, and that each one, as he thought, ate according to the directions. He was quite hungry—and well he might be, after waiting three hours over his usual time—so he attacked the head of the bill with vigor and ate down as far as he could; but he soon came to a stand.—Just then the gentleman on his right requested the waiter to bring him some oyster-pye, which our friend heard, and instantly referred to the list to see where it was. "What!" exclaimed he with astonishment, turning to his neighbor, "Are you all the way down there? Why, I have only got to roast beef, and I feel already as if I would burst!"

Anecdote.—The servant of a Prussian officer one day met a croney, who inquired how he got along with his fiery master. "O, excellently!" answered the servant, "we live on very friendly terms, every morning we beat each other's coats; the only difference is he takes his off to be beaten, and I keep mine on."

On Sunday, a lady called to her little boy, who was tossing marbles on the side-walk, to come into the house.—"Don't you know you shouldn't be out there, my son? Go into the back yard, if you want to play marbles—it is Sunday." "Well, yes. But ain't it Sunday in the back yard, Mother?"

We are exceedingly sorry to say any thing against the ladies, but we have lately heard thevish reports about them. It is currently reported and generally believed of the whole sex, that they do not scruple to hook each other's dresses.

Major Elbow thinks that a considerable number of parents in this town are raising their children with any other end in view than their good—or if they have that in view, they have taken a strange method of showing it.

Hay Making.—A striking example of an improvident marriage was lately exhibited at Moneygall, in Kings co., N. Y. A happy couple, who were married in the morning, were caught stealing hay in the evening, to make their nuptial couch.

A Tooth Discharged from the Ear.

—The London Lancet for December has a letter from Dr. Coates, giving an account of the case of an old man whom he found suffering with a severe pain in one side of the face and head, which were highly inflamed and swollen. Fomentations, poultices, &c., were applied for two or three days without avail.—One night a fit of sneezing forced out of the ear, which had discharged pus, a piece of bone that proved to be one of the wisdom teeth of the upper jaw. After that he soon recovered.

Four Score Years and Ten.

—Died at the residence of his son, Mr. David Hildebrand, near this place, on the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, P. M., Mr. John Hildebrand, one of the oldest men in the Nation. Mr. Hildebrand was a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, and was born on the 12th of February, 1755, and was consequently, aged at the time of his death, 92 years 10 months and 8 days. He came among the Cherokees east of the Mississippi more than fifty years ago, among whom he intermarried. He retained a remarkable degree of activity up to within a short time of his death. He has left more than 100 lineal descendants, a majority of whom are now residing among the Cherokees.—Cherokee Advocate.

Abdication of the Emperor of Russia.

—On the first of December, says the London Sun, the Emperor of Russia completed the twenty-second year of his reign: in three years, therefore, he will have arrived at an epoch which has not been attained by any of the Czars before him. A fundamental law exists in Russia, which dates before the time of Peter the Great, and by which the Emperor of Russia can reign no more than twenty-five years. After this period he is obliged to abdicate in favor of the heir presumptive of the Imperial Crown. It is thought he will try and have the law revoked.

A Polished Language in Africa.

—A grammar of the Iungu language, spoken by the negroes of Gaboon, Western Africa, and lately reduced to a written system by the Missionaries of the American Board at that station, has been printed, with vocabularies, in New York, at the expense of the Board. This grammar exhibits the wonderful fact, that these naked savages are possessed of a language rivaling the Greek in copiousness and flexibility.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

"Mustang," of the New Orleans Delta, writes from Mexico, under date of December 17th, as follows:

I have my letters from Queretaro to the 13th inst.; they contain little news of interest to you. The members of the Congress, with few exceptions, having received news that our army had made a movement for the interior in that direction, packed up bag and baggage, and left the place without much ceremony. The running away of the members can have no effect on any intentions or policy of the Mexican Government, as their term of service expires with the present year, and during that time they are merely a nominal body, and were not occupied in any thing else, while they remained in Queretaro, than plotting mischief and rascality. Thus, the quicker they are dispersed the better it is for the Mexican Government.

The Mexican Government still continues to be very much pressed in her financial affairs, and it is with great difficulty that the different departments are enabled to supply the daily demands upon them. I learn that it is expected that a decree will shortly be issued by the Government, requiring the different States to furnish their quota for the organization and support of an army of 20,000 men. There are no fears or hopes of their succeeding in such a movement, unless it is for the purpose of supporting the existing Government in consummating a peace. The old army has been almost entirely shaken off—what the Americans have not killed off, the Mexicans themselves have driven off; and if there is a new one raised, it will be entirely new material, and so composed as to be at the disposal of the Government—the old one will be powerless, for the want of arms, if nothing else.

Famous Female Counterfeiter.

—A woman, whom celebrated in New York for her counterfeiting propensities, named Honora Shepherd, was arrested in that city on Friday, in company with two others, named Louisa Berry and Bridget Phalen, for passing counterfeit bills of the Tradesmen's Bank. Though but thirty years old, her life has been one of crime for years, and though often tried for counterfeiting, she has, by her personal beauty, tact and winning address, managed ever to escape—save only in February, 1843, when she was sent to Sing Sing for eight years and three months. Feigning repentance, she was, two years after, pardoned, and has since been living in the West.

Bank of Chester County.

—This bank, the cashier of which was recently robbed of \$50,000, has issued an entire new set of notes, in the hope of being able, by this means, to obtain some clue to the robbery. The 5's, 10's and 20's, have the words "new issue," with the denomination of the note, in figures, printed upon the back in red ink. The 50's and 100's are printed entirely in red ink, while all the old issues were black. The 500's and 1000's are printed in blue ink, besides being, in other respects, entirely different from the old ones. All the new notes bear date in the year 1848, while all the old ones bear date in 1847 and prior years. Caution is recommended on the part of the banks, brokers, and persons generally, in receiving the notes of the old issues, except from persons of known integrity, and thus assist in detecting the robbers.

A Band of Brothers.

—Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, recently elected Secretary of this Commonwealth, is a brother of Hon. Charles Calhoun, Secretary of the Senate of Massachusetts, and of Hon. John H. Calhoun, Secretary of the Senate of New York—all Whigs. Another brother, James Calhoun, was a Leconteo candidate for the Vth (the only Whig) District in Illinois, where he holds a highly lucrative post as Clerk of the Courts. Another brother resides in Cincinnati, another in New York, both merchants, we believe, and still another, Rev. Simon U. Calhoun, is the eminent and devoted missionary to Syria.—Springfield, Mass. Gaz.

A Point of Order.

—In the New York Legislature, a member paused in the midst of a very windy speech to take a drink of water. Another member named Bloss, rose to a point of order. Every body stared, wondering what the point of order was.

"What is it," said the speaker.

"I think, sir," continued Bloss, "it is out of order for a *wind* mill to go by water."

Haydn.

—The poet Coram once asked his friend Haydn: "How it happened that his church music was almost always of an animating, cheerful and even gay description?" To this, Haydn's answer was: "I cannot make it otherwise. I write according to the thoughts which I feel:—when I think upon God, my heart is so full of joy, that the notes dance and leap as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

In order to learn, we must attend; and in order to profit by what we have learned, we must think, that is reflect. He only thinks who reflects.—Coleridge.

BOOKS.

In the best books great men talk to us, with us, and give us their most precious thoughts. Books are the voices of the distant and the dead. Books are the true levelers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If learned men will enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare open to me the world of imagination, and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from what is called the best society of the place where I live.—Anon.

A clergyman reading the burial service over an Irish corpse, and having forgot which sex it was, on coming to that part of the ceremony, which reads thus, "our dear brother, or sister," the reverend gentleman stopped, and seeing one of the mourners near him, whispered, "Is it a brother or sister?" Put answered, "Tis neither,—'tis only a relation."

People should not stop courting when they get married, but, on the contrary, should learn to court the more. This laying aside the little endearments that nursed love into being the very moment you have sworn to live on it forever, is almost perjury.



## THIRD DESPATCHES FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

[PRIVATE.]

To James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, Mexico, &c.

B. S. Dec. 30, 1847.

DEAR COLONEL:—I feel a good deal anxious to hear how you are getting along there to home, and I suppose you are full as anxious to know how we are going it out here. I got your message to Congress, and their first three days' doings, and that's the last I've heard. When I found the Whigs had fairly carried the House, I saw in a moment there was a bad time ahead for us. Says I, look out for squalls; the old ship will have a hard time of it this winter. I had a good mind to come right home to help stand by the helm, for I knew you would need me. But then I see at once that wouldn't do for our officers have got into a dreadful snarl here, and I thought I'd better stay till things are settled, for fear the annexing business would all go back again, and we should lose our two years' work. So, as I can't come, all I can do is to give my notions about things a little, by way of advice.

I see how 'twill be; the House will be quarrelling with you all winter; they'll be asking you all the hard questions they can think of, and all the time prying into your secrets about the war and annex. And I don't believe the Senate will be a copper better. 'Tis true there ain't so many Whigs there, but there's them that is full as bad. You never can do any thing with Mr. Calhoun; you know he always splits every thing in two, even to a hair; and the most hell ever did for us about this annex business will be to split off a little piece of Mexico. If he finds out we are annexing the whole of it, he'll fight us till all is blue. Then there's Col. Benton I don't think is a whit better than Mr. Calhoun. You know what a fuss he made when we took in Texas, because we got out to take a little strip of Mexico with it; only a little reasonable strip, too; just on our side of the river, so as to make square work of it.

Col. Benton's blunder was right up about it; he said it didn't belong to us, and it didn't belong to Texas, and we had no right to it, and shouldn't touch it. Now, if he made such a fuss about that little strip on our side of the river, he'll be likely to raise Ned and turn up Jack if he finds out we have a notion of annexing the whole of Mexico. And he's a terrible enemy to have. I can tell you, I don't believe there's another man in the country that can look down opposition equal to him. Now, with such men as these in the Senate, besides all the thunder of Webster, and all the persuasion of Crittenden, how are you going to get along? I think there's no way for us to get along safe, but to keep such men in the dark. Keep coaxing money out of 'em to conquer a piece, but never let 'em mistrust that we intend to conquer the whole. We must look one way all the time and row 'tother. I know you'll have a hard time of it, for Congress will keep diving into you all this time with this question and that, and prying into all the secrets about the war, and want to know what orders you give to us out here in Mexico, and what the armies are going to do, and where all the money goes to, and a thousand things that they're no business with. Now, when they keep coming to you with these ugly questions, I think the only safe way will be for you to shut your mouth right up, and keep a stiff upper lip, and not say a word. And do pray be careful what you tell to good old Mr. Ritchie, for you know he never could keep his mouth shut. There's some dogs, you know, that always bark at the wrong time, and frighten away the game. You never can train 'em to keep still when they ought to. You remember, more than two years ago, before the war begun, when you was laying out the work privately and carefully, and getting your ships round to the Pacific, and giving the officers their orders to stand ready and wait till the train was touched on this side, and the moment they heard the first sound of the war to snap up California, and annex it, and hold on to it, so that if we found the people wouldn't let the war go on, we could come to a settlement, and each side hold what they had got—you remember how Mr. Ritchie got so full of the matter that he liked to blow the whole business up by letting on about the conquest of Mexico. A little more such carelessness at that time would have been likely to upset our whole kittle of fish—we might have lost California, and Santa Fe, and likely enough even that little strip on our side of the river joining Texas. And, as for the whole of Mexico, our jig would have been up at once; we might as well have whistled for it till doomsday, but I wouldn't come.

I think you did right to make believe in your message that you had no idea of conquering the whole of Mexico. I don't believe it would be safe to take that ground till the work is all done. The people of our country are too skittish yet about conquering other countries; they ain't got used to it. And for this reason you will have to be very firm with Congress, and not let 'em cross question you too close, and get you into a bother. Call upon them boldly for large armies, and all the millions of money the mint can make, and all that Mr. Walker can borrow, and tell 'em you are digging into the vital parts of Mexico to get that five millions she owes us.

If they ask you if Mr. Tyler didn't offer to give up that five millions to Mexico to pay her for our taking Texas without her leave, just shut your mouth up.

If they ask you if we hadn't ought to give up that five millions to Mexico for that strip on our side of the river that you sent Gen. Taylor to take without her leave, just shut your mouth up.

If they ask you if Mr. Tyler didn't offer to give up that five millions to Mexico to pay her for our taking Texas without her leave, just shut your mouth up.

If they ask you what upon earth you can want now of a hundred thousand soldiers in Mexico, and a hundred millions of dollars a year for spending money, just open your lips carefully a little ways, and tell 'em you are digging into the vital parts of Mexico to get that five millions she owes us.

Then shut your mouth right up again, and keep it shut, and I guess you'll be safe. Don't be afraid of 'em; they can't pry your mouth open if they should try, and I guess that answer will pacify 'em till we get the work all done, and Mexico all annexed. Then you can step up to 'em boldly and tell 'em you have made the greatest bargain that any body ever made on this earth; you have got the whole of Mexico, people and all, for five millions of dollars, which is only about fifty cents a head for the people, and the lands and the gold mines thrown in for nothing.

I'm persuaded it will make the greatest man of you that ever live I yet greater than Washington, or Jackson, or any body else. The world will then say: "What great things was Washington? He only defended his country, and built up a Republic; but there was Col. Polk, he conquered a country and annexed a Republic." I'm so sure it will come to this that I wish you could stop their scolding up that great Washington Monument there in the city of Washington, for that monument ought to be raised to you yet, and the money should be saved for that purpose. I don't know how you can stop the work going on, unless you can make it out that it comes under the head of internal improvements, and then you might stop it constitutionally. At any rate, it's worth trying for. Never mind the prating of these scare-crow folks, who make such a fuss and say it will be the destruction of the United States if you annex Mexico. What if it should? You would still stand above Washington and be remembered longer. Our history books tell us that the name of the man who built the first great temple to Diana at Ephesus is lost and forgotten; nobody knows who he was; but the name of the man who set fire to it and burnt it down is found in all the histories down to this day. So in this grand annex business of yours; if you should set fire to the great temple that Washington built, and burn it down, don't be afraid what your name will live on the page of history full as long as Washington's.

But I've writ so much already, that I haven't room to say but a word or two about matters here. We keep pushing the business here; we've got pretty well through the vital parts of the country, and the army has now commenced spreading out and turning squatters. But we haven't near enough to spread all over the country yet without leaving them too scattering. I hope you will hurry on the thirty thousand more men that you promised, as fast as possible; that would make us near a hundred thousand strong; enough to spread out squatters into all parts of the country, and the annex business would be pretty much over. That is, the annex of Mexico, and I take it you'll give us a holiday and let us rest a few months before we hitch on to the next country down south. And, besides, we shall need that holiday to see about electing you President another term; for you'll have to be elected in the common way once more, before you will be strong enough to stand President all the time without any election. I see things is going on well for your election this time. The more candidates there is on both sides, the better it will be for you; and it appears now as though there was going to be lots of 'em.

I remain your faithful friend,  
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Correspondence of the Daily News.  
Washington, January 23.

East night there was a brilliant reception at John Quincy Adams'. A crowd of beautiful young ladies were present, among whom one of the most beautiful was a lady from your city of brotherly love and sisterly beauty. About 9 o'clock the rooms were electrified by the entrance of Mr. Clay. There he stood, shaking the old man's hand whom he had made President, and whose pure and economical administration he had supported by the brilliancy of his talents. The ladies thronged around him, and he had a smile, a kind word, and a joke for each. Some of the young ladies felt themselves honored by a kiss from the great statesman of the age. The ladies, taking no efficient part in politics, and having no votes, form, generally, a more correct judgment on the fitness of candidates than the men. How soon Henry Clay could be elected President if the ladies were only permitted to vote! He staid about half an hour. It was worth a long journey to see Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams acting together as Host and Guest.

People in want of high wages and roast beef, should mizzle for Oregon. Laborers get three dollars a day and carry hogs made of rose wood. Pork is worth 18 cents a pound. Cider 8 cents for licks the spigot. Bakers charge 12 cents for "looking in the windows."



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 31, 1848.

If Hon Mr. Nix will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Documents accompanying the Message of the President.

## Gen. Scott Suspended.

In the Senate of the U. States, on Tuesday last, Mr. Crittenden inquired from the Chairman of Military Affairs (Gen. Cass,) whether Gen. Scott has been suspended or recalled; and whether Gen. Worth had been relieved or suspended from arrest? Mr. Cass replied, "Gen. Scott has been suspended, and the command of the army has been devolved on the next in rank, Gen. Butler. Gen. Scott will attend the Court of Inquiry which has been ordered. Gen. Worth has been released or suspended from arrest."

This announcement created much murmuring in the galleries. A glorious reward (is not this?) says the National Intelligencer, for the successful enterprises, the skillful strategy, and bloody victories of the brave and veteran General in Chief of the army, whose achievements unsurpassed in the annals of any nation, have given undying renown to the arms of his country, and who, if report be true, has even conquered a peace. To make this gratifying act complete, the Court should be held at Cerro Gordo or Chapultepec, and not at Fort.

Gen. Scott has issued an order assessing upon the States of Mexico, occupied or to be occupied by our troops, an annual tax amounting to about \$3,000,000—to support in part the military occupation of the country, and is one-fourth of the amount formerly assessed on each State by the Mexican government. If payment is not promptly made, the public functionaries are to be seized and imprisoned, and their property seized; and if this too fail, it is to be collected from the wealthier inhabitants of the State.

The American Governor of the City of Mexico has issued an order licensing three gaming houses in the City, at a monthly tax of \$500 in advance, and prohibiting all other gaming houses under a heavy penalty.

The Whigs of Franklin county had a meeting on the 18th inst. They chose delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, and passed resolutions in favor of a National Convention, without expressing preference for any candidate for President. Strong resolutions were also passed against the war.

The Repository and Whig, which has had the name of Gen. Taylor at its head, has now taken it down, and waits the decision of the National Convention. This is the true course.

R. M. Baird, Esq., is the Senatorial delegate for this district to the State Convention.

The nomination of Judge NIX, of the Chester and Delaware district, who was appointed by the Governor during the recess, was negotiated by the Senate on Wednesday last, 19 to 12.

The Whigs of Indiana held a State Convention at the State Capitol on the 10th inst. They appointed delegates to the National Convention, and formed an Electoral Ticket. One of the Senatorial Electors is Converse A. Orr, formerly of this place. No preference was expressed as to the choice of the Whigs of that State for a candidate for the Presidency; but it is said that had a vote been taken, it would have been given to Mr. Clay beyond a doubt. There is, however, quite a feeling for General Taylor.

The February number of the "Union Magazine," (edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, and published by Israel Post, No. 140 Nassau street, New York) has been received. It is a splendid number, with rich and beautiful embellishments. "Steps to Ruin," and "Going to School," are most attractive engravings; and besides these there are plates of the Fashions, Music, and a variety of elegant wood engravings. The contents are of a high literary character, and all original.

Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist in New York, was arrested last week, for throwing vitriol upon the dresses of a number of women of ill fame at different times as they passed along the street, destroying shawls, &c. and in one instance burning the person of a female severely. A day or two after his arrest he committed suicide in prison by cutting the femoral artery with a razor. He has left a wife and child. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. He was the person who first discovered the effect that chloroform produces on the nervous system, and it is ascertained that he constantly used it as a stimulant on himself. A number of letters were found in his cell, in one of which he confessed his fault, avowing that when he committed the outrage he was laboring under the influence of chloroform.

There have been more fire riots and fights in Philadelphia, and the northern part of the city was in a lamentable state of disorder for part of two days and nights. It is thought that no less than 30 persons were more or less injured—and death would probably ensue in some of the cases. The authorities are preparing to act with energy in the matter.

The Supreme Court of the U. States gave their decision, on Tuesday last, against Mrs. Connor, who claimed to be the widow, and legal heir of the immense estate, of the late Gen. Van Ness, of Washington City.

## Gen. Taylor's views on the War.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 17th, presents a report of the proceedings at a complimentary dinner given to the Hero of Buena Vista at Lafayette, (La.) including the remarks of the General in reply to a toast in his honor. The dinner seems to have been an interesting and splendid affair; but the most interesting and splendid feature of the whole scene, was undoubtedly exhibited in the General's speech. In the grand and patriotic stand which he then took—or, rather, strongly re-assumed, for he has always taken it—on the subject of the Mexican war. Hear how the brave old patriot, fresh from the fields of victory which have intoxicated so many minds, but haven't intoxicated him—covered with laurels which have neither inflamed his ambition nor awakened his passions, refusing the rapine and lamenting the blood, still brave, and wise, and virtuous, and true to his country, and to himself, hear how he discourages the war, in the same tone of patriotism with Henry Clay, and the other great men of the land, who, in these times of excitement and the lust of empire, hold fast to their integrity and the good name of the republic.

"The gallant General, in acknowledging the toast, said that he found it difficult to express the feelings of gratitude that were excited in his bosom by this manifestation of regard on the part of his countrymen. He was sure he had done no more than his duty, and no more than would have been done by any patriot who might be placed in similar circumstances. The valor of our troops, said the gallant General, had been the favor of Providence, crowned his efforts with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart had been to bring the war to a speedy termination, to restore peace and amity between two neighboring republics, who had every motive to cultivate mutual good will, and whom he would much prefer to see living with each other in the arts of peace, than contending on the field of battle. He had always hoped and believed that by that spirit of forbearance and magnanimity which a great and powerful nation should always practice towards a feeble and prostrate enemy, peace might be restored on terms consistent with the honor of the rights and the interests of both nations. In this, however, he had been disappointed. He regretted that circumstances, to which he would not then advert, had deprived him of an opportunity of continuing more towards the accomplishment of this desirable result. This was not an occasion to utter complaints; he had submitted, and would submit, without much complaining; perhaps he had already said more than was prudent."

How grandly does not all this contrast with the ferocious war cries, the slogans of plunder and slaughter, with which the band-dogs of universal conquest would urge on the American people to the subjugation of Mexico! Is it not a glory greater even than the glory of Buena Vista? Does not all this utterance of a great but merciful, a heroic, yet just, honorable, patriotic and Christian spirit, sound like angelic music coming from such a quarter? Not a whisper is here heard of wrongs and outrages, of indemnity and security, not a word of gold mines and Indian palaces—not a word of territory, of annexation, of civil and religious liberty, of destiny. Nothing is heard but peace—peace, amity, and good will—they were the words of angels once, when they heralded the birth of the Saviour—peace, amity, goodwill, forbearance and magnanimity.

Honor and fame forever to the brave old General, who, in these times, thinks and says such things to the American people.—North Amer.

The thin veil of specious pretenses by which the Administration has attempted to conceal its real purposes in the further prosecution of the war is rapidly fading away; and the monstrous design of absorbing all Mexico, with its eight or nine millions of hostile population, begins now to stand forth without disguise. The Chairman of the Military Committee, who interrupted Mr. Calhoun, more than once, to make the declaration that no idea was entertained of the extinguishment of Mexican nationality, now speaks of that consummation as a thing which is to be accomplished, and expresses the opinion that this Republic might swallow up the whole of Mexico without injury to its digestion.

To the same purport is Mr. Hannegan's series of resolutions. To the same purport the language of letter-writers from Washington corresponding with journals in the interest of the Administration, the tone of those journals, the quoted opinion of officers returned from Mexico, with boasts and speeches at public festivals almost without number in various parts of the country. With the same end in view it is known that the Secretary of the Treasury has been laboring since the commencement of the session of Congress—to say nothing of previous efforts; and soon it may be expected that the whole body of the supporters of the Administration, abandoning all concealment, will take ground openly in favor of the conquest, occupation and absorption of all Mexico. The call for fresh levies of troops to carry on the war against an enemy already prostrated, and the mode itself in which the war is to be prosecuted, belong, as part and parcel, to the same plan.

The field which is here opened to view, offers a rich harvest of spoils and emoluments. There will be crowds of eager competitors. Those who expect to hold in their hands the disposal of the immense patronage thus to be created may well calculate upon a powerful instrumentality.

To oppose this most portentous project if it is to be opposed effectually, must be a work of no ordinary labor, concert and determination. The quibblers and sticklers on small points must get the skirmishing at the outposts and fall back upon defensible ground. A strong position once obtained let all rally to it. Meteorological discussions concerning the origin of storms, are not exactly in place when the specter is impending from which protection and shelter are highly desirable.—Balt. Amer.

Mr. Champneys has been re-appointed Attorney General of this State, and Col. Peter Van Ness, of Washington City.

The best caught drops for young ladies are to drop the practice of dressing thin when they go out in the night air.

## Judge Irvin.

We learn from Harrisburg that a number of petitions from Citizens of York and Adams counties, were presented to the House of Representatives on Thursday last, praying the Legislature to address the Governor to remove the President Judge of this Judicial District. They were referred to a select committee of the House, composed of the following members—Messrs. Little, Fox, Francis Smith, Kerr, Blair, Schönmeyer, and R. R. Smith. This movement will give rise to a great deal of warm feeling.

## Peace.

Washington City is full of rumour in regard to a prospect of Peace with Mexico. It is said that despatches have been received by the Government from Mexico—but their character remains concealed. A letter from a gentleman in New Orleans states that Mr. Triet has actually signed a treaty, which gives us the River Gila as a boundary, and exacts from us \$10,000,000. There is certainly something in the matter, and we wait anxiously for further intelligence.

The Whig Senators have determined to postpone voting upon the Ten Regiment bill, until they are better informed as to the army troubles, &c.

## Another Terrible Steamboat Disaster!

The steamboat Tallabusha, from Red River to New Orleans, with a full cargo of corn, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th inst. opposite the College, below DeHallsville. There were over one hundred persons on board, and it is supposed that at least FORTY of them were lost. The following are the only names given of the passengers lost: Mrs. Jane Chamberlain and child; Mr. Nichols and child; Miss Frances Johnson; Mrs. Bernard and children; and a son of Judge Wells. Mrs. Page, wife of Rev. Mr. Page, was among those who were saved.

The renowned Gen. Tom Thumb arrived at Havana on the 12th inst. and waited on the Governor General and the Bishop. He was escorted by the Governor's Guards, and his visit to the Bishop was accompanied by the Governor General and suite.

A fire broke out at Havana at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst., and was not checked until 8 o'clock the next morning. A considerable amount of property had been destroyed. Part of the Court Palace was destroyed. Gen. Thumb's equipage was at the Palace, but was saved from the fire.

The members of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle have, by a unanimous vote, invited the Rev. Mr. Wixson, of Alabama, to the pastorage of said church. He is represented as a very talented and popular speaker.

## The Wilderness of Tamaulipas.

The territory between the river Nueces and Rio Grande (or Del Norte) is still the same stupendous desert, as when proclaimed by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll to be a neutral ground which neither the United States or Mexico would ever attempt to appropriate until thereto invited and instigated by the Spirit of Evil.

The American Flag (published at Matamoros) contains, under date of the 3d of this month, a draught of a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas from the few persons who have settled on the Rio Grande, from which we extract the following statement:

"From the settlements on the Rio Grande to the country seat at Corpus Christi, it is full five days' journey, through a wilderness country, almost destitute of water, NOT A HABITATION IN THE WHOLE DISTANCE, and dangerous to travellers on account of the Indians and bands of lawless Mexicans. When persons residing on the Rio Grande border of the country are cited to appear at Corpus Christi, it takes at least two weeks to comply with the citation, besides subjecting them to the difficulties and dangers of the road."

## State Medical Convention.

A State Medical Convention, for the purpose of forming a State Medical Society, will assemble in Lancaster on Tuesday the 11th of April next. Lancaster and Chester have already appointed delegates and the early action of other counties is invited. The ratio of representation is one for every ten physicians in regular standing.

A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress unanimously, granting a site on the public grounds in Washington for the erection of the National Washington Monument. The corner stone will be laid, if possible, on the 22d of February—if not, on the 4th of July next.

A Caucus of the seceding members of Congress was held at Washington on Monday night last, and fixed upon the 4th of May next, at Baltimore, for the holding of a National Convention to nominate a President and Vice President.

Gov. Shunk has issued writs for a special election for a member of Congress in Bucks and Lehigh counties, in the room of Mr. Hornbeck, deceased. The election is to be held on the 23d of February.

A child was killed in Boston a few days ago, by the administration of Croton oil in mistake for Castor oil. The child was dead in an instant.

The Washington Union says there can be no peace with Mexico as long as Santa Anna is there. Isn't it very strange after Mr. Polk's sending him there specially to secure peace, that he should be the only obstacle in the way of peace?

A very worthy young man, named Egler, was killed instantly on Friday last, at the outer depot of the Baltimore and Annapolis railroad, by falling under the wheels of a new engine they were trying.

## CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 25th, 1848. SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Army Bill.

Mr. Clarke then delivered his views in opposition to the origin and progress of the war, and against the bill. He calculated that by the passage of the bill the army in Mexico would be increased to 95,000 men.

He wished to know how this force was to be employed, and in what manner the ways and means were to be provided. He believed that if the bills now before the Senate were to pass, the Secretary would require a loan of forty millions for the present year, and such a loan could not be negotiated on better terms than 80 cents in the dollar on every \$100 stock.

The abstraction of so large an amount of specie from a home circulation would cause an alarming increase in the price of breadstuffs, and would fall heavily on the labor of the country. He also objected to the annexation of Mexico or the destruction of her nationality, which are the only objects for which the war could any longer be prosecuted.

Mr. Dix, of New York, addressed the Senate on the Ten Regiment bill. He contended that the only means for securing peace was to be found in a formidable military demonstration, to be continued until Mexico sued for peace. He was in favor of taking possession of the territory as we went, but would surrender it after peace had been concluded.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Ten Regiment bill, when Mr. Phelps took the floor, and went into a calculation to show the effect of the war on the financial and commercial condition of the country. He estimated that up to the 1st July last, the Treasury had fallen into arrears, since the commencement of the war, sixty-eight millions, and at the close of the present year this aggregate would be increased to not less than eighty-eight millions.

He then went on to examine the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury of future revenue, which he regarded as too high. He made considerable deductions from each of the items in the calculations of the Secretary, and took some time in showing that the estimates for the next two years will be found much below the actual amounts required. He calculated that the Secretary had over-estimated the receipts of the next year seventeen millions, and that he had underrated the expenditures twenty-two millions. He did not believe that either by loan or by issues of Treasury notes the money asked for could be obtained. The amount of specie in all the New York banks did not exceed five millions—in Boston four millions—in Baltimore about two millions. It would be impossible to find twenty millions in specie, and no thing else will be received. The great investments made in government stocks, in railroads and in manufactures, had absorbed most of the active capital. The money market is unusually stringent. Specie is leaving the country, and this state of things is likely to continue so long as the war continues. The only way to get the money is to put the government in the hands of usurers, and to hawk about its own paper at a depreciated value.

We cannot get the money from abroad, because they have no money to spare, and also because they have no sympathy for us in this war. He only saw in every point in which he could view the subject, an embarrassed treasury and a distressed community. Without closing, Mr. P. gave way to a motion to adjourn.

According to Governor Whitcomb of Indiana, the cause of the war, that Mexico did not pay the debt due to our citizens; and a beautiful commentary thereon is furnished by the message itself: that Indiana has not paid the interest on her debt for five years!

The city of Mexico is nine thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in this locality narrow chasms and dissected things are unknown; while from the extreme dilation of the atmosphere, animal substances never become putrid, notwithstanding its proximity to the equator, and consequent high temperature.

There has been no election of Senator by the Legislature as yet, and there is some doubt whether they will succeed in making a choice this winter, the House being Whig and the Senate Democratic.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller tells the following of Gen. Taylor and his son-in-law T. Jefferson Davis:

Col. Jefferson Davis, now U. S. Senator from Mississippi, some years since made a runaway match with a daughter of Gen. Taylor, who soon after died of fever. I was told that he and the General did not speak to each other from that time until after the battle of Monterey, if I mistake not, when the General, advancing to Col. Davis, gave him his hand saying, "Sir, I have altogether mistaken your character, and my daughter has proved to be a better judge of human nature than I am; and from that time onward the General and his son-in-law were warm friends."

A very worthy young man, named Egler, was killed instantly on Friday last, at the outer depot of the Baltimore and Annapolis railroad, by falling under the wheels of a new engine they were trying.



**SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!  
CLOSING BUSINESS!!!**

GETTYSBURG TEA AGENCY  
FOR THE SALE OF THE SUPERIOR TEAS OF  
JENKINS & COMPANY.

**TEA DEALERS,**  
PHILADELPHIA.

**THE** Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of those excellent TEAS—has received and will be kept supplied with a full assortment of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and qualities; and which it is confidently believed will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this country over all other Teas. They are in neat packages of 1, 4, and 1 lb. each, labelled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with metallic as well as paper envelopes for preservation of the quality, having full weight of Tea in each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects the Teas) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years, at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade, possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also the most delicious Teas, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing a change from the GREEN to BLACK Teas, it may be interesting to know that the CHINESE universally drink BLACK Teas, considering the GREENS fit only for foreigners.

J. L. SCHICK.  
Nov. 1. 3m

**HOOVER'S**  
**First Premium Writing Ink**

**THIS** Ink has for a long while become established as a *National article*, and the

House of Representatives,  
Washington City, Feb. 24, 1843.

present session of Congress, manufactured by Joseph E. Hover, Esq., of Philadelphia, and I have found it to be an article of most excellent quality.

JOHN WHITE, *Speaker Ho. Rep.*  
Pa. *at Office, Washington, D. C.*  
February 24, 1843.

Sir—Your Black Writing Ink has been used in this Office since October last, and is *entirely* approved. I am, respectfully,  
J. W. HAND, *Chief Clerk.*  
Mr. Joseph E. Hover, Philad.

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**Hover's Adamantine Cement.**

The following from Bicknell's Reporter will best illustrate its value: "Mr. Hover manufactures *'Adamantine Cement'* for joining broken china, glass, &c.; we have tried the article and found it to be excellent."

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory

Street, Philadelphia, by  
JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer.*  
Aug. 9. 6m



**Freights from Philadelphia**  
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

**T**HE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between **PHILADELPHIA AND YORK**, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to, or from York and

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 5 cents per hundred.  
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.  
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.  
All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.  
Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent*.  
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.  
HENRY KAUFFELT.  
York, April 30.

on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

**Wines, Brandies, Gins**

**PRIMO WHISKIES**

**CORDIALS AND BITTERS**  
of all qualities and prices.  
**W. M. & A. HAY** respectfully invite those  
who may need articles in their line to give them  
a call, as they are confident that they can please  
them both as regards quality and price, great  
care having been taken in the selection of the  
stock.

York, Feb. 23.

**T**HE subscribers, Importers and Dealers Foreign and American Iron, beg leave call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL to the following advertisement.

regian, Refund, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hump, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russia and American Sheet Iron; Square and Round and Square Iron from 3 16ths and upwards; Boiler and Plate Iron, Horse Shoe Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blister Steel, for

Steril, &c., all of which they offer at the low rates, for cash, or at six months for approval, reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, FIG and BLOOM IRON received  
commission, on which advances will be made.  
EARPS & BRINK  
Iron and Steel Merchants  
117 North Water St., & 55 North Del. Avenue  
Philadelphia, July 26.



## LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship Kahmaroo arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst., having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 8th, bringing dates four days later than those previously received.

Part of the train which left for the capital a few days previous, under charge of Col. Dixon S. Miles, was attacked by guerrillas at Santa Fe. The regiment of mounted riflemen, under command of Lieutenant Walker, was separated from the rest of the train about seven miles when the attack was made.

There are various statements in the Vera Cruz papers, some of them quite contradictory. Some say that the guerrilla force numbered four hundred, others that they were only to the number of two hundred and fifty.

Be this as it may, however, the guerrillas succeeded in capturing and carrying off three hundred pack mules, loaded with government property to the value of \$100,000. Out of the thirty men that had charge of the mules ten were killed. The road was supposed to be clear of guerrillas, but little caution seems to have been used.

But Walker, with his mounted riflemen, had started in pursuit, and hopes were entertained that he would overtake the robbers.

## LATE FROM JAMAICA.

The City of Chagres Destroyed by Fire.—The barque Afton arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst. from Kingston, Jamaica, from whence she sailed on the 6th inst.

She brings intelligence that on the 8th of October, the city of Chagres was entirely destroyed by fire, including the Custom-house, containing much valuable property.

Major General Lambert, commander-in-chief of the British forces stationed at the island of Jamaica, died at Kingston on the 4th inst., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His remains were buried the same day, with great military honors.

General Harrison's Carriage.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth contains an advertisement offering for sale the splendid family carriage of the late General Harrison. It was presented to Gen. H. by the young men of Baltimore; the original cost was \$3,500, and it is now very nearly as good as when new; though it will be sold for greatly less than cost. The circumstances of the family are not such as will permit them to keep it.

Tremendous Fire.—Catholic Church Destroyed.—We learn from the New York Herald, that a fire broke out about nine o'clock, on Saturday night, in the Roman Catholic Church, in Elizabeth street, in that city. The fire originated from the furnace, and spread with fearful rapidity, and in two hours the church, which had been but recently finished, at a cost of \$20,000, was entirely destroyed, and upon which there was no insurance. The house No. 46 Elizabeth street took fire from the heat, and being a frame building, was entirely destroyed, and the roofs were burned from houses Nos. 48 and 50 Elizabeth street; some five or six rear houses on the Bowery were also destroyed, upon all of which there was an insurance. The entire loss is estimated at \$35,000. A number of families were in a few minutes rendered homeless, and women were shrieking through the crowd in search of their children, some of whom were borne down by the moving mass, and nearly crushed to death.

Immigration.—More than four thousand six hundred immigrants arrived at New York from January 16th to the 21st inclusive; a much larger number than usual at this season. On Friday, seventy-nine passengers from the British ship India, were taken ashore at quarantine, sick of the fever; making the number received during the week, three hundred and sixty-four.

The Rhode Island Whigs held their State Convention on Thursday last, and nominated the following State Ticket:—For Governor, Elisha Harris; for Lieut. Governor, Edward W. Lawton. The following resolution was adopted:

"That Henry Clay, of Kentucky, is the choice of the Whigs of Rhode Island as a candidate for the next Presidency—subject to the decision of a General National Convention."

Mr. Poinsett, once our minister to Mexico, has written an able letter to the Hon. A. P. Butler, of the Senate, which appears in the National Intelligencer of Thursday, and in which he says that nothing can be more chimerical than the President's idea that there exists a peace party in Mexico. The substance of Mr. Poinsett's advice may be summed up in this passage from his remarks: "Settle what territory you intend to claim, and tell Mexico you intend to keep it. She will bluster and protest, but never attack you."

Deaths from Starvation.—No less than three deaths from want and actual starvation occurred on Monday, in the district of Moyamensing, Philadelphia, among the miserable black population. The names of two were Jane Dennes, very intemperate, and Mary Brown—another not known. A fourth death is reported, but under different circumstances. The bodies, in one or two cases, were distressingly emaciated.

The National Intelligencer has taken ground in favor of a Whig National Convention, and seems to think present expressions in favor of any particular Presidential candidate premature.

## ENGLAND.

Startling Facts.—The Lincoln Mercury says:—"The practice of taking opium, laudanum, ether, and morphia, has increased, and is still increasing, amongst the population of the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire to a frightful extent. It obtains amongst the aged, the infirm, and the young, and it is confined to neither sex—old men, old women, and young women are equally its victims. It may be safely averred that every second customer who visits the druggist's purchase opium, laudanum, or some opiate or narcotic, whilst every second customer of the grocer is a purchaser of tobacco. It is common to see the man or woman of twenty, thirty, or forty years, with cadaverous countenance, tottering frame, and palsied step, daily going for his or her sixpenny worth of poison; and we have heard of yearly bills of £20 in one family for opium and laudanum! In the town of Wisbech alone there are 400 gallons of laudanum sold and swallowed every year: eight gallons of laudanum per week, one small shop actually vending 2 gallons of this quantity! The apothecary's practice is thus a lucrative one in the fens. Take away the laudanum retail trade, and the druggist's occupation is gone—it is the staple of the trade. Added to this frightful consumption of laudanum, there are 1,128,780 gallons of beer, and 20,500 gallons of ardent spirits consumed annually in Wiesbech. To manufacture the one and to vend the other, there are no fewer than 2 makers, 12 brewers, 9 wholesale dealers in ardent spirits, 48 innkeepers, and 45 Tom-and-Jerries.—As if this were not enough to vitiate the appetite, or rather to satisfy the cravings of a vitiated appetite, there is to be added to the catalogue the fact of there being 170 persons retailing tobacco.—To counteract all this laudanum, beer and spirit-swallowing, and tobacco-inhaling, there are 70 dealers in coffee and tea, with two coffee-houses, nicknamed temperance hotels."

Listen to this account of the condition of the French people, furnished by one of their journals, the Reforme:—Out of a population of 33,000,000 there are now 4,000,000 persons clothed in rags; 20,000,000 who never wear shoes; 180,000 who never eat wheat bread; 27,000,000 who cannot get wine to drink—not drugged, as here,—\$1,000,000 too poor to afford sugar,—\$1,000,000 forced to abstain from the use of meat.

"Glory."—The Newark Daily Advertiser of Saturday, says: "A small company of battered soldiers passed through with the railroad train yesterday, on their way home from the battle fields of Mexico—having had quite enough of gore and glory. One of them, a modest, sensible looking man, mentioned that he was the only survivor of twenty-one men who left Waterbury, Ct. about a year ago—a sad messenger to twenty heart-stricken families."

More Romance.—The Charleston Patriot mentions a circumstance which is related in a letter from Key West, that may be classed among the romantic. A short time since, a vessel bound to Mexico, ran ashore on the reef. Among the crew was a beautiful young lady, disguised as a boy. The crew supposing her what her garments represented her, she was required to take her regular spell at the pumps. She revealed her situation and sex to the Captain, who, of course, relieved her at once from a position so unsuited to the previous habits of her life. She is of a very respectable family at the North, and has an attachment for one who had gone forth to fight his country's battles in Mexico. Hearing that her lover had been wounded, she had assumed a boy's attire, and eloped from the paternal roof for the purpose of joining her sweetheart, and nursing him on his bed of sickness and pain. She has been treated with great kindness by the hospitable people of Key West, and is to be sent home, doubtless much against her own inclinations.

Mexican Citizens!—In the Senate of Texas, on the 22d ult. a resolution was offered, that "the Hon. Antonio Navarro, Senator from Bexar county, be allowed an interpreter," to whom should be allowed a compensation of \$3 per day!

The Louisville Journal is afraid that the Administration is getting more wary upon its hands than it can manage with any sort of convenience, and enumerates its war upon Mexico, its war upon Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor and his friends, its war upon the constitution, its war upon the currency, its war upon the rivers and harbors, and its war upon the people's coffee-pots and tea kettles.

Churches Robbed.—Church robbing is carried on extensively in Pittsburg.—Dr. Black's Church was entered on Sunday last by some very mean rascals, who robbed the contribution box of a collection for the benefit of Sabbath Schools. No less than four other churches were robbed on the same evening.

Immigration to Canada in 1847.—The Montreal Herald, of the 15th inst., contains the report of the immigration committee of that city, for 1847, which reiterates the terrible truth that of the 100,000 souls who left the British Isles last year to seek a home in the Canadas, about 25,000 have already perished.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that Clay, Calhoun and Webster are behind the age. If this be so, the age must be tail foremost.—Louisville Journal.

Specie.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that it is estimated, by those who keep "the run" of such things, that the whole amount of silver and gold shipped to France and England, beginning with September last, is from ten to eleven millions of dollars.

The Journal adds:—The outward current seems now to have ceased, except for the passing off of things already started. The London Packet this week took \$100,000, and a small amount will probably go by the next steamer. But this coin was purchased before the decline in bills, and is sent forward because it cannot be disposed of here without loss.

Within the last four days three or four hundred thousand dollars in coin have been received here, and large sums of American gold have been deposited in the Banks for want of a better market. The amount of duties paid in just now is quite large, but hardly ten per cent. in specie, so that the quantity of coin in the Sub-Treasury is gradually diminishing. The Treasury notes, however, are being rapidly absorbed. The Banks are now becoming strong in coin, and the Government weak.

Lawyers too Late.—We hear of an incident which occurred yesterday in Court, before Judge Johnson, which is amusing and somewhat instructive to those concerned. A case was on trial; the witnesses had all been examined, and the Court adjourned for the night, expecting to hear the arguments of counsel in the morning. Morning came, and with it judge and jurors, but no lawyers. After waiting some time the Court ordered the clerk to call them at the door. There was no answer. Tired of waiting, and thinking, perhaps, that a lesson in such cases was necessary, the judge charged the jury, and sent them to their room. When the counsel arrived, laden with bags full of "authorities," and heads "full of wise saws and modern instances," the jury were just about bringing in their verdict.—Cincinnati Atlas.

Leap Year.—The Brattleborough Eagle states that the ladies of Vernon, Vt., availing themselves of the time-honored prerogative of leap year, made arrangements for a dance on Tuesday evening last, invited the gentlemen, gallanted them back and forth, and—paid the bills. The ladies of Pensacola gave a leap year ball on the 8th of January, thus making a right use of their privilege in 1848.

The Whigs of both Houses of Congress had an enthusiastic conference on Thursday evening, and adopted a resolution to hold a National Convention. The time and place will be fixed at another meeting to be held on Thursday evening next.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.	
Flour,	5 52 to 5 75
Wheat,	1 28 to 1 33
Rye,	73 to 75
Corn,	58 to 60
Oats,	43 to 45
Deaf Cattle,	4 00 to 6 75
Hogs,	5 50 to 6 00

## MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. F. V. Gerhart, Mr. BENJAMIN WALKER, of Cumberland county, to Miss HANNA daughter of Mr. Peter Lupp, of Menallen township.

On the 27th inst. by the Rev. T. Taneyhill, Mr. LEWIS WOLF, of Gettysburg, to Miss MARY J. B. FISHER, of Freedom township.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. CHRISTIAN S. ESTES, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. John Musser, Sen., of Cumberland township.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. GODEFRED C. WELLSERER, of Conowago township, to Miss EYE MARIA CLAY, of Union township.

On the same day by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER YOUNG, of York county, to Miss REBECCA FERRY, of Union township, Adams county.

On the 23d, by the same, Mr. ASHUR KLEIN, of Conowago township, to Miss ELIZABETH MOORE, of York county.

On the 18th inst. at Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Enders, Mr. LEWIS WEAVER, to Miss ELIZA JAMESON—both of New Oxford.

On Saturday night last, at the residence of her uncle (Mr. Wm. Wootsey) in this place, Miss LUCY ANN MARTIN, aged about 18 years.

On the 26th inst. THOMAS JEFFERSON, son of Mr. Thomas F. Pizer, of this borough, aged 6 years 6 months and 24 days.

On Monday last, MARIA LUTICA, infant child of Mr. Joseph Wible, of Straban township.

THE LAST CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

MY Stock of Goods must be disposed of before the first day of March, consequently all persons who want the greatest bargains that have ever been offered, must avail themselves of the present opportunity prior to that time, or they will lose the chance for Cheap Goods. My Stock consists of Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.—No old stock.

Also, FOR SALE, A very superior spring seat SOFA, Bird-eye maple Tables and Chairs, other Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus; a large Safe, and a variety of Bird Cages, together with Looking Glasses, Stoves, &c. &c. Tavern keepers will find a great bargain in a half barrel of WINE which I have in cellar; also in a few barrels of MOLASSES, and other things too numerous to mention. To all I say, call soon, before the chance is gone. E. H. DOWRA. Gettysburg, Jan. 31.

## LITERARY NOTICE.

THE "Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College," will celebrate its Seventeenth Anniversary, on the Evening of February 18th, in Christ's Church, on which occasion several Orations will be delivered by active members of the Society. The friends of Literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

E. MILLER, } Committee of  
J. E. SMITH, } Arrangement.  
H. S. KOONS,  
S. YINGLING,  
A. O. SCOTT.

Jan. 31. 1d

## County Temperance Convention.

THE Adams County Temperance Convention will assemble in St. James' Church, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The friends of the cause and the public generally, are invited to be present at the sessions of the Convention.

The Annual Address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SCHMIDT.

D. A. FURHLER, } Secs.  
D. MCNAUGHY, }

Gettysburg, Jan. 31. 1d

## HOUSE &amp; LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, On Saturday the 19th of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

A HOUSE AND LOT, in HUNTERSTOWN, Adams county. There is a good Orchard and a Spring of water, and a good STABLE, partly new. A good title will be given.

Terms made known on day of sale by JESSE SIBB. 1s

## Read! Read! Read!

Great News from St. Valentine's Kingdom! THE merry-hearted monarch has announced by his special courier, Cupid, that he will be in proper person in the Borough of Gettysburg, this day, and remain here through the greater part of February, and furthermore invites calls immediately. On the 14th of February, his birth day, he will be on hand particularly, and distribute his favors of every description.

Acrostic, Burlesque, Beautiful, Bewitching, Comic, Curious, Courtship, Characteristic, Caricature, Enigmatical, Epousal, Enlivening, Funny, Grotesque, Humorous, High Flown, Heart-aching, Heart-rending, Heart-piercing, Heart-killing, Besides a few other kinds. His headquarters will be at KELLER KURTZ'S Bookstore, opposite the Bank, where all who wish to obtain a missive will call and obtain one of St. Valentine, Jan. 31.

## Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

WHAT is that principle which we call the blood? The blood is that principle by which the whole system is regulated.—Therefore, if the blood become impure, a general derangement of the system must ensue, and give rise to Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Headache, Fullness of Blood, Biliousness, Scarcity, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers of all kinds, Indigestion, Weakness of Stomach, Rheumatism, Rheumatic and Nervous Affections, Liver Complaint, Asthma Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Low Spirits, Fits, Measles, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Eyes, Inward Weakness, Worms, Quinsy, Bronchitis, Cholera, Dysentery, Gravel, Salt Rheum, Deafness and other affections of the Ear, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrofula, Ulcers, White Swellings, Tumors, Piles, Suppressed Monthly Discharges and Female Complaints in general, Eruptions of the Skin, Habitual Constiveness, and all diseases depending on a disordered and diseased state of the blood, or a suspension of the healthy secretions.

Therefore on the first appearance of any of these symptoms, Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills, should be procured, and used according to the directions.

Price 25 cts. per box of fifty pills or five boxes for one dollar.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg Jan. 31.

## FOR RENT.

That commodious & well known property, LOWER OCCUPIED AS A

TAVERN STAND, and now in the tenancy of Wm. Gillespie, situate in West York street, Gettysburg.

Said property will be rented for one or more years from the 1st of April next, on accommodating terms. Also.

## TWO SHOPS,

adjoining the above, well adapted for any kind of business. Apply to the owner, Z. Herbert, Esq., in Millerstown, or to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, Agent. 1f

## J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Farley's Hotel. Nov. 22.

FANCY ARTICLES, Cologne, Soaps, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powders, &c. &c. for sale by S. H. BUEHLER Dec. 17.

## VALUABLE

## TAN YARD PROPERTY AND LIMESTONE LAND FOR SALE.

On Monday the 7th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., ON THE PREMISES,

WILL be exposed to Public Sale the following Real Estate, situate in Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., viz:—

A VALUABLE

TAN YARD, to which is attached all the necessary Vats, Pools, Bark Sheds, Tan Shops, Bark Mill, and Leather Roller. Also a

Log Dwelling-house, and good STABLE, together with about

ONE ACRE OF GROUND, There is running water through the premises, and the facilities for supplies of Bark are equal to those of any other in the country, and superior to most of them.

At the same time and place will be sold, NINE ACRES OF

LIMESTONE LAND, adjoining the above, and divided into lots of from one to two Acres each—all of which are now in grass.

The attention of farmers and others wishing to buy Lime is directed to these lots, as they will yield large quantities of Lime to the burner. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown them by the subscriber.

Terms will be made easy, and the Property will positively be sold.

J. D. PANTON, 1d

## FOR RENT,

From the first day of April next,

THE TAVERN STAND, KNOWN AS THE

"FRANKLIN HOUSE,"

On the North Side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. McClellan, Esq., and latterly by James McCosh.—ALSO,

A STORE ROOM, in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to

G. W. or J. H. MCLELLAN, 1f

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, viz:—

The first and final account of Silas M. Horner, Administrator of the estate of Andrew B. Miller, deceased.

The first account of George Zollinger, Administrator with the will annexed of John Myers, deceased.

The first account of Jacob Pitzer, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pitzer, deceased.

The account of John Shull and David Shull, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.

The account of Henry Emlet, Administrator of the estate of John Emlet, deceased.

The first and final account of Emanuel Brough, Administrator of the estate of John Brough, deceased.

The first account of Fleming Gilliland, one of the Administrators of the estate of William Gilliland, deceased.

The final account of Catharine Platt, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Platt, deceased.

The first account of Daniel Bare and Andrew M. Deardorff, Administrators of the estate of Peter Hoover, deceased.

ROBERT COBURN, Register. Jan. 24, 1848. 1e

## APPEALS FOR 1848.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice to those persons concerned, that they have appointed Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of February next, for the hearing of Appeals for the respective townships and boroughs, in the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

By order of the Commissioners, J. AUGUSTINBAUGH, Clerk. Jan. 21. 1f

## MILITARY NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for services &c., rendered in the Militia service within the bounds of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby notified to present their claims to the following persons, who will receive them for me.

Col. John H. McClellan, Col. Joseph Shagle, Maj. James H. Piches, Col. Samuel N. Bailey, Maj. John Klugh, Col. John Rankin.

A prompt compliance with this notice is required. JOHN SCOTT, Brigadier-Inspcctor, 2d Brig 5th Div P. M. Jan. 24. 1f

## Music Books, &amp;c.,

FOR sale at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ: The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; the Boston Glee Book; Carmina Sacra, comprising the most popular Psalm and Hymn Tunes in general use, &c.; the Young Ladies Choir—a collection of Sacred Music; the Psalter; Hiccock and Plemin's Evangelical Music; the Church Harmony, containing a selection of Psalms and Hymn Tunes, by Henry Smith; Ackerman's New Music Portfolio.—Its advantages are:—It keeps the Music clean and always in its place. Sheets can be easily taken out or inserted at pleasure. Inside Sheets, or one page pieces, can be put in as easy as double pieces. If new Music be put in, it will last as long as if bound; so that any Lady can bind her own Music; and what is of some importance, and what every performer on the Piano will appreciate, the Music will lie open on the instrument much better than when bound.

Jan. 24. 1f

## NOTICE.

THE account of WILLIAM LUTHER, Assignee of the Estate of FREDERICK PALMER, has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and the Court has appointed Tuesday the 22d of February next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account.

A. B. KURTZ, Prothonotary, 1f

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 24, 1848.

## Sickness in Children,

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offending breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges

will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 100,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forrest, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq., in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sea-sickness, Despondency, Fatiguess, Cholera, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person (using them) to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM, Weak Back, pain and weakness in the breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12 1/2 cts. and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

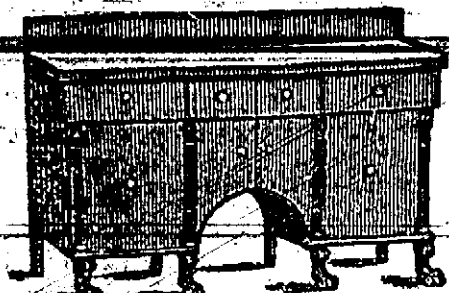
REPAIR OF IMPOSITION, Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac-simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Ouliges, M'Henrytown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbotstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, East Berlin; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas McKnight, M'Kightsville; Peter Mickle, Mummasburg; J. P. Lower, Arendtsville; John Wright, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown. Jan. 31. 1y

Its Works Praise It. Burns,



## NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!



## Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the cabinet making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Wicbrenner's Tavern, where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order, all kinds of **Sleight, Secretaries, Dressing, Rugs, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Wash, and Candle stands.** and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand **CHAIRS** of all varieties.

ALL orders for **COFFINS** attended to with the utmost promptness. The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the best and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

COUNTRY produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

## DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the **CABINET-MAKING** in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

## CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the **CHAIR-MAKING**, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

ALL kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

Gettysburg, March 22.

## REMOVAL.

ESATAS: CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

**Tailoring Establishment** to the room formerly occupied by Wm. B. Mollen, deceased, opposite WAMPER'S TANNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

**Latest Fashions** from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

COUNTRY produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

## NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

## ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JAMES WATSON, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

## CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

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## SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! CLOSING BUSINESS!!!

## Great Chance for Bargaining!

## Great Chance for Bargaining!

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THIRD DESPATCHES FROM  
MAJOR DOWNING.

[PRIVATE.]

To JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, Mexico, Syc. City of Mexico, ANNEXED?  
U. S. Dec. 30, 1847.

DEAR COLONEL:—I feel a good deal anxious to hear how you are getting along there to home, and I suppose you are full as anxious to know how we are going it out here. I got your message to Congress, and their first three days' doings, and that's the last I've heard.—When I found the Whigs had fairly carried the House, I saw in a moment there was a bad time ahead for us. Says I, look out for squalls; the old ship will have a hard time of it this winter. I had a good mind to come right home to help stan' by the helm, for I knew you would need me. But then I see at once that wouldn't do, for our officers have got into a dreadful snarl here, and I shouldn't dare to leave till things are settled, for fear the annexing business would all go back again, and we should lose our two years' work. So, as I can't come, all I can do is to give my notions about things a little, by way of advice.

I see how 'twill be; the House will be quarrelling with you all winter; they'll be asking you all the hard questions they can think of, and all the time prying into your secrets about the war and annexin. And I don't believe the Senate will be a copper better. 'Tis true there aint so many Whigs there, but there's them that is full as bad.—You never can do any thing with Mr. Calhoun; you know he always splits every thing in two, even to a hair; and the most he'll ever do for us about this annexin business will be to split off a little piece of Mexico. If he finds out we are annexin the whole of it, he'll fight agin us till all is blue. Then there's Col. Benton I don't think is a whit better than Mr. Calhoun. You know what a fuss he made when we took in Texas, because we sot out to take a little strip of Mexico with it; only a little reasonable strip, too, just on our side of the river, so as to make square work of it.—Col. Benton's ebenezer was right up about it: he said it didn't belong to us, and it didn't belong to Texas, and we had no right to it, and shouldn't touch it. Now, if he made such a fuss about that little strip on our side of the river, he'll be likely to raise Ned and turn up Jack if he finds out we have a notion of annexin the whole of Mexico. And he's a terrible enemy to have, I can tell you; I don't believe there's another man in the country that can look down opposition equal to him. Now, with such men as these in the Senate, besides all the thunder of Webster, and all the persuasion of Crittenden, how are you going to get along? I think there's no way for us to get along safe but to keep such men in the dark. Keep coaxing money out of 'em to conquer a piece, but never let 'em mistrust that we intend to conquer the whole. We must look one way all the time and row 't'other. I know you'll have a hard time of it, for Congress will keep diving into you all the time with this question and that, and prying into all the secrets about the war, and want to know what orders you give to us out here in Mexico, and what the armies are going to do, and where all the money goes to, and a thousand things that they've no business with. Now, when they keep coming to you with these ugly questions, I think the only safe way will be for you to shet your mouth right up, and keep a stiff upper lip, and not say a word. And do pray be careful what you tell to good old Mr. Richie, for you know he never could keep his mouth shet. There's some dogs, you know, that always bark at the wrong time, and frighten away the game. You never can train 'em to keep still when they ought to. You remember, more than two years ago, before the war begun, when you was laying out the work privately and carefully, and getting your ships round to the Pacific, and giving the officers their orders to stan ready and wait till the train was touched on this side, and the moment they heard the first sound of the war to snap up California, and annex it, and hold on to it, so that if we found the people wouldn't let the war go on, we could come to a settlement, and each side hold what they had got—you remember how Mr. Richie got so full of the matter that he liked to blowed the whole business up by letting on about the conquest of Mexico. A little more such carelessness at that time would have been likely to upset our whole kittle of fish—we might a lost California, and Santa Fe, and likely enough even that little strip on our side of the river jining Texas. And, as for the whole of Mexico, our jig would a been up at once; we might a whistled for it till doomsday, but 'twouldn't come.

I think you did right to make believe in your message that you had no idea of conquering the whole of Mexico. I don't believe it would be safe to take that ground till the work is all done. The people of our country are too skittish yet about conquering other countries; they haint got used to it. And for this reason you will have to be very firm with Congress, and not let 'em cross-question you too close, and get you into a bother. Call upon them boldly for large armies, and all the millions of money the mints can make, and all that Mr. Walker can borrow, and tell 'em you are digging into the vital parts of Mexico to get that five millions she owes us.

If they ask you if Mr. Tyler didn't offer to give up that five millions to Mexico to pay her for our taking Texas without her leave, jest shet your mouth up.

If they ask you if we hadn't ought to give up that five millions to Mexico for that strip on our side of the river that you sent Gen. Taylor to take without her leave, jest shet your mouth up.

If they ask you if Mr. Trist didn't offer to give up that five millions to Mexico and pay her twenty millions more if she wouldn't try to get back California and New Mexico, that you had taken from her without her leave, jest shet your mouth up.

If they ask you what upon earth you can want now of a hundred thousand soldiers in Mexico, and a hundred millions of dollars a year for spending money, just open your lips carefully a little ways, and tell 'em you are digging into the vital parts of Mexico to get that five millions she owes us.

Then shet your mouth right up again, and keep it shet, and I guess you'll be safe. Don't be afraid of 'em; they can't pry your mouth open if they should try; and I guess that answer will pacify 'em till we get the work all done, and Mexico all annexed. Then you can step up to 'em boldly and tell 'em you have made the greatest bargain that any body ever made on this earth; you have got the whole of Mexico, people and all, for five millions of dollars, which is only about fifty cents a head for the people, and the lands and the gold mines thrown in for nothing.

I'm persuaded it will make the greatest man of you that ever lived yet; greater than Washington, or Jackson, or any body else. The world will then say, "What great things was Washington? He only defended his country and built up a Republic; but there was Col. Polk, he conquered a country and annexed a Republic." I'm so sure it will come to this that I wish you could stop their setting up that great Washington Monument there in the city of Washington, for that monument ought to be raised to you yet, and the money should be saved for that purpose. I don't know how you can stop the work going on, unless you can make it out that it comes under the head of internal improvements, and then you might stop it constitutionally. At any rate, it's worth trying for. Never mind the prating of them scare-crow folks, who make such a fuss and say it will be the destruction of the United States if you annex Mexico. What if it should? You would still stand above Washington and be remembered longer. Our history books tell us that the name of the man who built the first great temple to Diana at Ephesus is lost and forgotten; nobody knows who he was; but the name of the man who sot fire to it and burnt it down is found in all the histories down to this day. So in this grand annexin business of yours; if you should set fire to the great temple that Washington built, and burn it down, don't be afraid but what your name will live on the page of history full as long as Washington's.

But I've writ so much already, that I haven't room to say but a word or two about matters here. We keep pushing the business here; we've got pretty well through the vital parts of the country, and the army has now commenced spreading out and turning squatters.—But we haven't near enough to spread all over the country yet without leaving them too scattering. I hope you will hurry on the thirty thousand more men that you promised, as fast as possible; that would make us near a hundred thousand strong; enough to spread out squatters into all parts of the country, and the annexin business would be pretty much over. That is, the annexin of Mexico; and I take it you'll give us a holiday and let us rest a few months before we hitch on to the next country down south.—And, besides, we shall need that holiday to see about electing you President another term; for you'll have to be elected in the common way once more, before you will be strong enough to stand President all the time without any election. I see things is going on well for your election this time. The more candidates there is on both sides, the better it will be for you; and it appears now as though there was agoin to be lots of 'em.

I remain your faithful friend,  
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

Last night there was a brilliant reception at John Quincy Adams'. A crowd of beautiful young ladies were present, among whom one of the most beautiful was a lady from your city of brotherly love and sisterly beauty. About 9 o'clock the rooms were electrified by the entrance of Mr. Clay. There he stood, shaking the old man's hand whom he had made President, and whose pure and economical administration he had supported by the brilliancy of his talents. The ladies thronged around him, and he had a smile, a kind word, and a joke for each. Some of the young ladies felt themselves honored by a kiss from the great statesman of the age. The ladies, taking no efficient part in politics, and having no votes, form, generally, a more correct judgment on the fitness of candidates than the men. How soon Henry Clay could be elected President if the ladies were only permitted to vote! He staid about half an hour. It was worth a long journey to see Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams acting together as Host and Guest.

People in want of high wages and roast beef, should mizzle for Oregon.—Laborers get three dollars a day and carry hods made of rose wood. Pork is worth 18 cents a pound. Cider 8 cents for licking the spigot. Bakers charge 12½ cents for "looking in the windows."



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 31, 1848.

Hon Mr. Nix will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Document accompanying the Message of the President.

## Gen. Scott Suspended.

In the Senate of the U. States, on Tuesday last, Mr. Crittenden inquired from the Chairman of Military Affairs (Gen. Cass,) "whether Gen. Scott has been suspended or recalled; and whether Gen. Worth had been relieved or suspended from arrest?" Mr. Cass replied, "Gen. Scott has been suspended, and the command of the army has devolved on the next in rank, Gen. Butler. Gen. Scott will attend the Court of Inquiry which has been ordered. Gen. Worth has been released or suspended from arrest."

This announcement created much murmuring in the galleries. A glorious reward (is not this?) says the National Intelligencer, for the successful enterprises, the skillful strategy, and bloody victories of the brave and veteran General in Chief of the army, whose achievements, unsurpassed in the annals of any nation, have given undying renown to the arms of his country, and who, if report be true, has even conquered a peace. To make this grateful act complete, the Court should be held at Cerro Gordo, or Chapultepec, and not at Perote.

Gen. Scott has issued an order assessing upon the States of Mexico, occupied or to be occupied by our troops, an annual tax amounting to about \$3,000,000—to support in part the military occupation of the country, and is one-fourth of the amount formerly assessed on each State by the Mexican government. If payment is not promptly made, the public functionaries are to be seized and imprisoned, and their property seized; and if this too fail, it is to be collected from the wealthier inhabitants of the State.

The American Governor of the City of Mexico has issued an order licensing three gaming houses in the City, at a monthly tax of \$500 in advance, and prohibiting all other gaming-houses under a heavy penalty.

The Whigs of Franklin county had a meeting on the 18th inst. They chose delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, and passed resolutions in favor of a National Convention, without expressing preference for any candidate for President. Strong resolutions were also passed against the war.

The "Repository and Whig," which has had the name of Gen Taylor at its head, has now taken it down, and waits the decision of the National Convention. This is the true course. R. M. Bard, Esq., is the Senatorial delegate for this district to the State Convention.

The nomination of Judge NILL, of the Chester and Delaware district, who was appointed by the Governor during the recess, was negotiated by the Senate on Wednesday last, 19 to 12.

The Whigs of Indiana held a State Convention at the State Capitol on the 10th inst.—They appointed delegates to the National Convention, and formed an Electoral Ticket. One of the Senatorial Electors is GONZALEZ S. ORTIZ, formerly of this place. No preference was expressed as to the choice of the Whigs of that State for a candidate for the Presidency; but it is said that had a vote been taken, it would have been given to Mr. Clay beyond a doubt.—There is, however, quite a feeling for General Taylor.

The February number of the "Union Magazine," (edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, and published by Israel Post, No. 110 Nassau street, New York,) has been received. It is a splendid number, with rich and beautiful embellishments. "Steps to Ruin," and "going to School," are most attractive engravings; and besides these there are plates of the Fashions, Music, and a variety of elegant wood engravings. The contents are of a high literary character, and all original.

Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist in New York, was arrested last week, for throwing vitriol upon the dresses of a number of women of ill fame at different times as they passed along the street, destroying shawls, &c., and in one instance burning the person of a female severely. A day or two after his arrest he committed suicide in prison by cutting the femoral artery with a razor. He has left a wife and child. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. He was the person who first discovered the effect that chloroform produces on the nervous system, and it is ascertained that he constantly used it as a stimulant on himself. A number of letters were found in his cell, in one of which he confessed his fault, avowing that when he committed the outrage he was laboring under the influence of chloroform.

There have been more fire riots and fights in Philadelphia, and the northern part of the city was in a lamentable state of disorder for part of two days and nights. It is thought that no less than 30 persons were more or less injured—and death would probably ensue in some of the cases. The authorities are preparing to act with energy in the matter.

The Supreme Court of the U. States gave their decision, on Tuesday last, against Mrs. Connor, who claimed to be the widow, and legal heir of the immense estate, of the late Gen. Van Ness, of Washington City.

## Gen. Taylor's views on the War.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 17th, presents a report of the proceedings at a complimentary dinner given to the Hero of Buena Vista, at Lafayette, (La.) including the remarks of the General in reply to a toast in his honor. The dinner seems to have been an interesting and splendid affair; but the most interesting and splendid feature of the whole scene, was undoubtedly exhibited in the General's speech,—in the grand and patriotic stand which he then took—or, rather, strongly re-assumed, for he has always taken it—on the subject of the Mexican war. Hear how the brave old patriot, fresh from the fields of victory which have intoxicated so many minds, but have not intoxicated his,—covered with laurels which have neither inflamed his ambition nor awakened his passions,—refusing the rapine and lamenting the blood,—still brave, and wise, and virtuous, and true to his country and to himself,—hear how he discourses of the war, in the same tone of patriotism with Henry Clay, and the other great men of the land, who, in these times of excitement and the lust of empire, hold fast to their integrity and the good name of the republic.

"The gallant General, in acknowledging the toast, said that he found it difficult to express the feelings of gratitude that were excited in his bosom by this manifestation of regard on the part of his countrymen. He was sure he had done no more than his duty, and no more than would have been done by any patriot who might be placed in similar circumstances. The valor of our troops, said the gallant General, had, under the favor of Providence, crowned his efforts with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart had been to bring the war to a speedy termination—to restore peace and amity between two neighboring republics, who had every motive to cultivate mutual good will, and whom he would much prefer to see, vying with each other in the arts of peace, than contending on the field of battle. He had always hoped and believed that by that spirit of forbearance and magnanimity which a great and powerful nation should always practice towards a feeble and prostrate enemy, peace might be restored on terms consistent with the honor, the rights and the interests of both nations. In this, however, he had been disappointed. He regretted that circumstances, to which he would not then advert, had deprived him of an opportunity of contributing more towards the accomplishment of this desirable result. This was not an occasion to utter complaints; he had submitted, and would submit, without much complaining; perhaps he had already said more than was prudent."

How grandly does not all this contrast with the ferocious war cries, the slogans of plunder and slaughter, with which the band-dogs of universal conquest would urge on the American people to the subjugation of Mexico! Is it not a glory greater even than the glory of Buena Vista? Does not all this utterance of a great but merciful,—a heroic, yet just, honorable, patriotic and Christian spirit, sound like angelic music coming from such a quarter? Not a whisper is here heard of wrongs and outrages, of indemnity and security,—not a word of gold mines and Indian palaces,—not a word of territory,—of annexation,—of civil and religious liberty,—of destiny. Nothing is heard but peace—peace, amity, and good will—they were the words of angels once, when they heralded the birth of the Saviour—peace, amity, goodwill, forbearance and magnanimity.

Honor and fame forever to the brave old General, who, in these times, thinks and says such things to the American people.—North Amer.

The thin veil of specious pretenses by which the Administration has attempted to conceal its real purposes in the further prosecution of the war is rapidly fading away; and the monstrous design of absorbing all Mexico, with its eight or nine millions of hostile population, begins now to stand forth without disguise.

The Chairman of the Military Committee, who interrupted Mr. Calhoun, more than once, to make the declaration that no idea was entertained of the extinguishment of Mexican nationality, now speaks of that consummation as a thing which is to be accomplished, and expresses the opinion that this Republic might swallow up the whole of Mexico without injury to its digestion.

To the same purport is Mr. Hannegan's series of resolutions. To the same purport the language of letter-writers from Washington corresponding with journals in the interest of the Administration, the tone of those journals, the quoted opinion of officers returned from Mexico, with boasts and speeches at public festivals almost without number in various parts of the country. With the same end in view it is known that the Secretary of the Treasury has been laboring since the commencement of the session of Congress—to say nothing of previous efforts; and soon it may be expected that the whole body of the supporters of the Administration, abandoning all concealment, will take ground openly in favor of the conquest, occupation and absorption of all Mexico. The call for fresh levies of troops to carry on the war against an enemy already prostrated, and the mode itself in which the war is to be prosecuted, belong, as part and parcel, to the same plan.

The field which is here opened to view proffers a rich harvest of spoils, profits and emoluments. There will be crowds of eager competitors. Those who expect to hold in their hands the disposal of the immense patronage thus to be created may well calculate upon a powerful instrumentality.

To oppose this most portentous project, if it is to be opposed effectually, must be a work of no ordinary labor, concert and determination. The quibblers and sticklers on small points must quit the skirmishing at the outposts and fall back upon defensible ground. A strong position once obtained let all rally to it. Meteorological discussions concerning the origin of storms, are not exactly in place when a tempest is impending from which protection and shelter are highly desirable.—Balt. Amer.

Mr. Champneys has been re-appointed Attorney General of this State; and Col. Petriken Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Judge Irvin.

We learn from Harrisburg that a number of petitions from Citizens of York and Adams counties, were presented to the House of Representatives on Thursday last, praying the Legislature to address the Governor to remove the President Judge of this Judicial District. They were referred to a select committee of the House, composed of the following members—Messrs. Little, Fox, Francis Smith, Kerr, Blair, Schomver, and R. R. Smith. This movement will give rise to a great deal of warm feeling.

## Peace.

Washington City is full of rumors in regard to a prospect of Peace with Mexico. It is said that despatches have been received by the Government from Mexico—but their character remains concealed. A letter from a gentleman in New Orleans states that Mr. Trist has actually signed a treaty, which gives us the River Gila as a boundary, and exacts from us \$15,000,000. There is no certainty, however, in the matter—and we wait anxiously for further intelligence.

The Whig Senators have determined to postpone voting upon the Ten Regiment bill, until they are better informed as to the army troubles, &c.

## Another Terrible Steamboat Disaster!

The steamboat Yallahusha, from Red River to New Orleans, with a full cargo of corn, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th inst. opposite the College, below Donaldville. There were over one hundred persons on board, and it is supposed that at least FORTY of them were lost. The following are the only names given of the passengers lost: Mrs. Jane Chamberlain and child; Mr. Nichols and child; Miss Frances Johnson; Mrs. Bernard and children; and a son of Judge Wells. Mrs. Page, wife of Rev. Mr. Page, was among those who were saved.

The renowned Gen. Tom Thumb arrived at Havana on the 12th inst and waited on the Governor General and the Bishop. He was escorted by the Governor's Guards, and his visit to the Bishop was accompanied by the Governor General and suite.

A fire broke out at Havana at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst. and was not checked until 8 o'clock the next morning. A considerable amount of property had been destroyed. Part of the Court Palace was destroyed. Gen. Thumb's equipage was at the Palace, but was saved from the fire.

The members of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle have, by a unanimous vote, invited the Rev. Mr. Wix, of Alabama, to the pastorage of said church. He is represented as a very talented and popular speaker.

## The Wilderness of Tamaulipas.

The territory between the river Nueces and Rio Grande (or Del Norte) is still the same "stupendous desert" as when proclaimed by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll to be a neutral ground which neither the United States or Mexico would ever attempt to appropriate until thereto moved and instigated by the Spirit of Evil.

The American Flag (published at Matamoros) contains, under date of the 3d of this month, a draught of a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas from the few persons who have settled on the Rio Grande, from which we extract the following statement:

"From the settlements on the Rio Grande to the county seat at Corpus Christi, it is full five days' journey, through a wilderness country, almost destitute of water, not a HARITATION IN THE WHOLE DISTANCE, and dangerous to travellers on account of the Indians and bands of lawless Mexicans. When persons residing on the Rio Grande border of the county are cited to appear at Corpus Christi, it takes at least two weeks to comply with the citation, besides subjecting them to the difficulties and dangers of the road."

## State Medical Convention.

A State Medical Convention, for the purpose of forming a State Medical Society, will assemble in Lancaster on Tuesday the 11th of April next. Lancaster and Chester have already appointed delegates and the early action of other counties is invited. The ratio of representation is one for every ten physicians in regular standing.

A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress unanimously, granting a site on the public grounds in Washington for the erection of the National Washington Monument. The corner stone will be laid, if possible, on the 23d of February—if not, on the 4th of July next.

A Caucus of the locofoco members of Congress was held at Washington on Monday night last, and fixed upon the 4th of May next, at Baltimore, for the holding of a National Convention to nominate a President and Vice President.

Gov. Shunk has issued writs for a special election for a member of Congress in Bucks and Lehigh counties, in the room of Mr. Hornbeck, deceased. The election to be held on the 23d of February.

A child was killed in Boston a few days ago, by the administration of Croton oil in mistake for Castor oil. The child was dead in an instant.

The Washington Union says there can be no peace with Mexico as long as Santa Anna is there. Isn't it very strange after Mr. Polk's sending him there specially to secure peace, that he should be the only obstacle in the way of peace?

The best cough drops for young ladies are to drop the practice of dressing thin when they go out in the night air.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25th, 1848.  
SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Army Bill.

Mr. Clarke then delivered his views in opposition to the origin and progress of the war, and against the bill. He calculated that by the passage of the bill the army in Mexico would be increased to 95,000 men.

He wished to know how this force was to be employed, and in what manner the ways and means were to be provided. He believed that if the bills now before the Senate were to pass, the Secretary would require a loan of forty millions for the present year, and such a loan could not be negotiated on better terms than 90 cents in the dollar on every \$100 stock.

The abstraction of so large an amount of specie from a home circulation would cause an alarming increase in the price of breadstuffs, and would fall heavily on the labor of the country. He also objected to the annexation of Mexico or the destruction of her nationality, which are the only objects for which the war could any longer be prosecuted.

Mr. Dix, of New York, addressed the Senate on the Ten Regiment bill. He contended that the only means for securing peace was to be found in a formidable military demonstration, to be continued until Mexico sued for peace. He was in favor of taking possession of the territory as we went, but would surrender it after peace had been concluded.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Ten Regiment bill, when

Mr. Phelps took the floor, and went into a calculation to show the effect of the war on the financial and commercial condition of the country. He estimated that up to the 1st July last, the Treasury had fallen into arrears, since the commencement of the war, sixty-eight millions, and at the close of the present year this aggregate would be increased to not less than eighty eight millions.

He then went on to examine the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury of future revenue, which he regarded as too high. He made considerable deductions from each of the items in the calculations of the Secretary, and took some time in showing that the estimates for the next two years will be found much below the actual amounts required.

He calculated that the Secretary had over-estimated the receipts of the next year seventeen millions, and that he had underrated the expenditures twenty-two millions. He did not believe that either by loan or by issues of Treasury notes the money asked for could be obtained.

The amount of specie in all the New York banks did not exceed five millions—in Boston four millions—in Baltimore about two millions. It would be impossible to find twenty millions in specie, and no thing else will be received. The great investments made in government stocks, in railroads and in manufactures, had absorbed most of the active capital.

The money market is unusually stringent. Specie is leaving the country, and this state of things is likely to continue so long as the war continues. The only way to get the money is to put the government in the hands of usurers, and to hawk about its own paper at a depreciated value.

We cannot get the money from abroad, because they have no money to spare, and also because they have no sympathy for us in this war. He only saw in every point in which he could view the subject, an embarrassed treasury and a distressed community.

Without closing, Mr. P. gave way to a motion to adjourn.

According to Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, the cause of the war is, that Mexico did not pay the debt due to our citizens; and a beautiful commentary thereon is furnished by the message itself: that Indiana has not paid the interest on her debt for five years!

The city of Mexico is nine thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in this locality narrow chests and diseased lungs are unknown; while from the extreme dilation of the atmosphere, animal substances never become putrid, notwithstanding its proximity to the equator, and consequent high temperature.

Iowa Legislature.—There has been no election of Senator by the Legislature as yet, and there is some doubt whether they will succeed in making a choice this winter, the House being Whig and the Senate Democratic.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller tells the following of Gen. Taylor and his son-in-law T. Jefferson Davis:

Col. Jefferson Davis, now U. S. Senator from Mississippi, some years since made a runaway match with a daughter of Gen. Taylor, who soon after died of fever. I was told that he and the General did not speak to each other from that time until after the battle of Monterey, if I mistake not; when the General, advancing to Col. Davis, gave him his hand, saying—Sir, I have altogether mistaken your character, and my daughter has proved to be a better judge of human nature than I am; and from that time onward the General and his son-in-law were warm friends.

A very worthy young man, named Egster, was killed instantly on Friday last, at the outer depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by falling under the wheels of a new engine they were trying.